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ABSTRACT

A presentation of the task of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, i.e., to address the problems of older Americans and to consider ways to use older Americans as national resources, is followed by a discussion of the legislative background of the Conference and Conference funding. Six topics chosen by the Advisory Committee for discussion are enumerated, including: (1) economic security; (2) physical and mental health; (3) social well-being; (4) older Americans as a growing national resource; (5) the creation of an age-integrated society within societal institutions and the implications for the economy, education, organized religion, the family, the media, and government structure; and (6) research. The two-phased conference structure is outlined with the first phase consisting of local- and state-sponsored activities such as community forums and state conferences to select delegates. The discussion of the second phase focuses on the delegates, substate and regional hearings, and the national conference. Twenty mini-conferences, meetings designed to focus national attention on special aging issues, are listed. Brief biographical sketches of conference leaders and staff are provided along with a list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of state coordinators for the Conference. (NRB)

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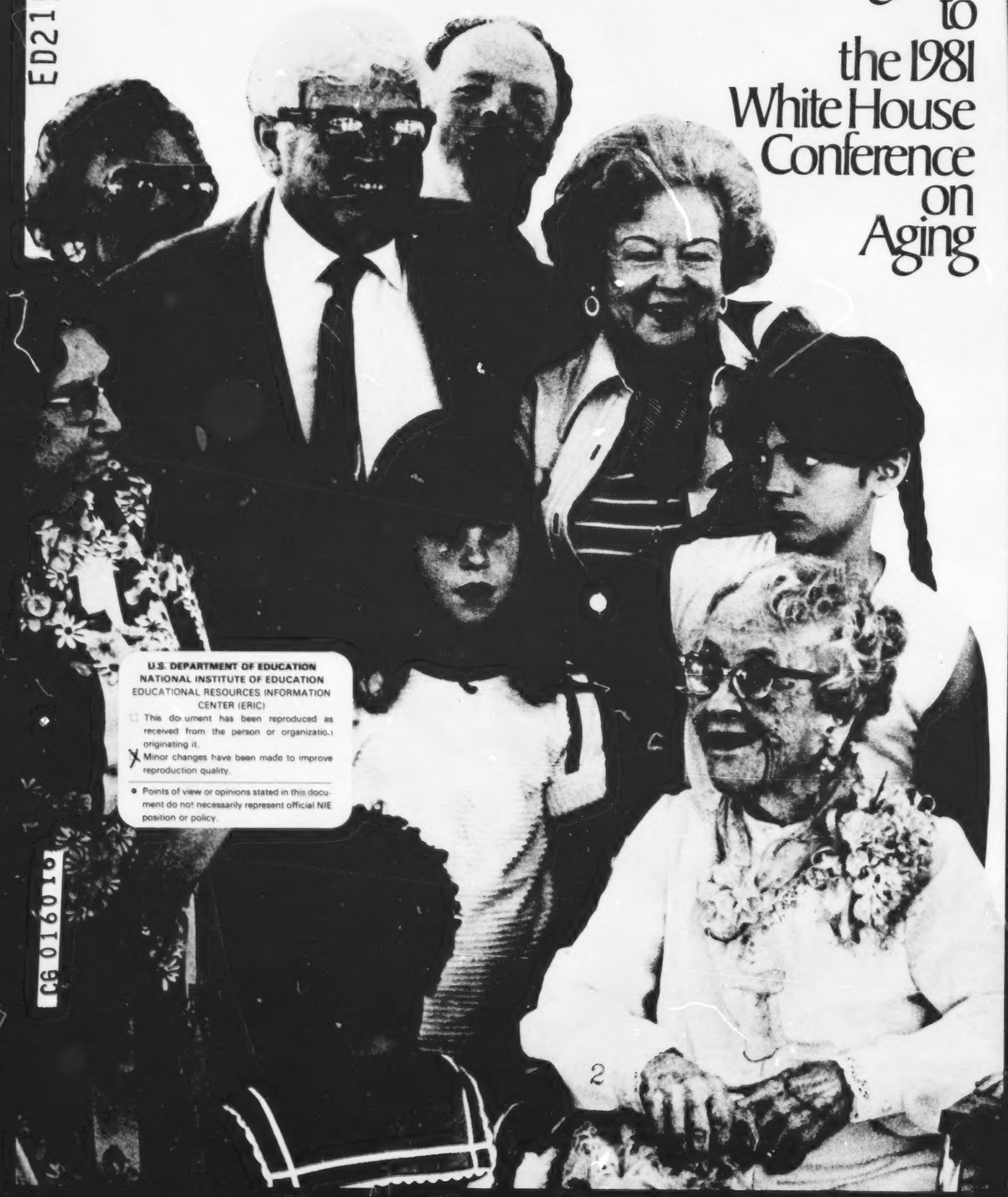
a guide to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging



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CG 016 010

Remarks of the President

When the 1981 White House Conference on Aging Advisory Committee was sworn in at the White House March 26, 1980, President Carter said:

Cover photo courtesy of The Washington Post

Contents

1 Remarks of the President

2 Introduction by Sadie T. M. Alexander, Chairperson of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

3 Conference background

5 Conference issues

7 Conference structure

9 Mini Conferences

11 Conference leadership

15 State Coordinators

Sadie T. M. Alexander, *Chairperson*
Jerome R. Waldie, *Executive Director*
Leon Harper, *Associate Executive Director*
Jarold A. Kieffer, *Staff Director*
Ghita Levine, *Director of Public Affairs*

Every day in our great country about 5,000 Americans reach the age of 65.

This is a very important time in their lives. It's a time either of increased choices in their life or a narrow restraint on their life. It's a time for the prospect of warm relationships with their families or their friends, or it's a time of prospective loneliness. It's a time of security and anticipation of a future that's stable, that will meet their needs, or it's a time of uncertainty and insecurity and perhaps of fear. It's a time of confidence about the coming days or it's a time of pessimism about their future life.

Photo by Jack Kightlinger, The White House

This question about how Americans approach their 65th year and how they live their lives after the age of 65 will be the subject of the White House Conference on Aging. This is your responsibility along with mine to make sure that the decisions we make, the studies that we complete, the recommendations that are presented to the American public and to the Congress are wise and adequate. . . .

This conference will still have to contend with problems like income maintenance and health and transportation and the problems of minorities. But it will also have a special focus on two new problems that have arisen. One is energy, which is going to be a permanent problem. And the other one is the special impact of inflation, which I hope and trust will be a transient aberration in our own country and around the world. . . .

These problems combined altogether give us a great challenge. . . . It will be a test of our values, our strengths, our wisdom, and I think, our courage and our character as a nation. . . .

Our nation, in times like this, of strength and blessings and courage and unity, still needs the experience of the elderly. Our older citizens have been through much more difficult times: two world wars, the Korean conflict, the Vietnam conflict, a great Depression; challenges to our way of life, an end to racial and other discrimination, where the very roots of our nation were shaken, or our security was threatened.

Our present problems, although they are quite severe and they preoccupy me every minute, are not nearly so difficult to face or to resolve as those that I have just outlined to you. I think to the extent that we can benefit from the experience of many of those that we will be meeting with and serving with in the White House Conference, we can deal with these problems much more effectively and much more wisely.

I am confident that you will come forward from the White House Conference in 1981 with a good assessment and with a good education program for the public and the Congress, and a good program which we can subsequently adopt.

Introduction to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

Dear Colleague:

As Chairperson of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, I look forward with great anticipation to working with my fellow Americans as we undertake the challenging yet rewarding task of developing a national aging policy.

Through a series of events in 1980 and 1981, described in this handbook, we hope to develop a clear vision of how to proceed as a society to take advantage of the skills, contributions, and talents of us all as we grow older.

I would like to take this opportunity, therefore, to encourage all Americans—young and old alike—to get involved. For the recommendations which we develop in the *months* ahead will affect every one of us in the *years* ahead.

I also believe that, as we undertake this enormous responsibility, we should keep in mind that the realization that we even need a White House Conference on Aging is cause for rejoicing.

Through it, we celebrate respect for life . . . longer life given to us through the miracles of science and steady social advances.

These advances have bestowed upon us a longevity which few of our ancestors envisioned or enjoyed. In the colonial days, the "elderly" might have referred to people in their 40s and 50s. Those who survived, despite high infant mortality rates and thereafter the ravages of disease, to reach the exalted age of 60, 70 or 80 were the exception rather than the rule.

Today, however, the average life expectancy is 73. This is a new phenomena in the history of man and one for which we should give thanks.

Longer life, however, has a hollow ring unless those extra years are healthy, productive, and rewarding ones. The majority of us will spend a good portion of our life in what we commonly think of as the 'graying' years. It is our job to ensure that those years are personally meaningful and productive for the community.

Through the widespread participation of citizens from border to border and ocean to ocean, I believe we can reach that goal. With your input, we can look forward to a high-quality Conference that truly reflects the interests and concerns of the American people.

Sincerely,

Sadie T. M. Alexander

Sadie T. M. Alexander

conference background

During the twentieth century there have been about 35 national conferences carrying the aegis of the White House. This increasingly popular mechanism has allowed both the President and Congress to draw national attention to a wide range of subjects, aging being one. The 1981 White House Conference on Aging will be the fourth conference on aging since the initial one in 1950.

This upcoming White House Conference provides the opportunity to confront both short-term and long-range issues of concern to an aging society and to obtain recommendations and direction for responsive public actions.

Administration on Aging

The uniqueness of the 1981 White House Conference should not be ignored. A number of significant factors have triggered the planning for this important event:

- The increase in the total number of older people in America and the growing proportion they represent in the population as a whole.
- The phenomenon of longer life and the projected continual increase in the size of the older population.
- The increased pool of knowledge available about why and how people age.
- The growth in private and public services for older Americans.
- The increased awareness on the part of public policy makers that the older population is, while beset with a multitude of problems, also an important national resource.

The Miami Herald

Previous White House Conferences on Aging have been most productive in identifying gaps and stimulating public and private sector programs and policy initiatives. This has resulted in a steady expansion in both the number and complexity of social organizations concerned with aging. With a rapidly changing society and the presently projected demographic changes, it is time to consider the adequacy of our social institutions in terms of their effectiveness in assessing and responding to the implications for our country of a much larger older population and longer life. Thus, while the 1981 White House Conference on Aging must address the many problems that confront present and future older Americans, there is also a great need for fresh thinking about ways to utilize older Americans as current and future resources for this nation.

Legislative background: The conference derives from the "1981 White House Conference on Aging Act," which authorizes the President to call a White House Conference on Aging in 1981 "in order to develop recommendations for further research and action in the field of aging which will further the policies" set forth in nine substantive needs areas enumerated in the Act. In addition, the final report of the conference is to include "a statement of a comprehensive coherent national policy on aging together with recommendations for the implementation of the policy." The nine policy areas suggested in the legislation are:

1. improvement of the economic well-being of older individuals;
2. increase in availability of comprehensive and quality health care for older individuals;
3. expansion of availability of appropriate housing with supportive services to promote increased independence for older individuals;
4. increase in the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of the social service delivery system for older individuals;
5. promotion of greater employment opportunities for middle-aged and older individuals;
6. a more comprehensive and responsive long-term care policy;
7. a national retirement policy that contributes to fulfillment, dignity and satisfaction of retirement;
8. policies to overcome false stereotypes about aging and the process of aging;
9. a national policy with respect to biomedical and other appropriate research.

Peninsula Volunteers, Inc.

The legislation also specifies some means and processes by which the recommendations are to be developed or evolved. These include:

- Working jointly with the states and their citizens.
- Placing emphasis upon the right and obligations of older individuals to free choice and self-help.
- Bringing together of government employees, professional and lay persons working in the field of aging and representatives of the general public, including older individuals.

Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

- Obtaining cooperation and assistance of other federal departments.
- Rendering assistance to state units on aging, Area Agencies on Aging, and other appropriate organizations in organizing and conducting pre-conference activities.
- Assuring broad participation of older individuals.

Conference funding: Congress appropriated $3 million in HEW's 1979 budget to set up the White House Conference on Aging. A request for an additional $3 million has been submitted, and approximately $2.1 million is being contributed by the Administration on Aging.

Most of these funds will go to pay travel expenses of members of the National Advisory Committee, various technical committees, and the delegates to the regional hearings in the summer of 1981 and the national meeting in Washington, D.C. in December 1981. In addition, small grants have been made to various organizations to assist them in arranging White House Mini Conferences on special issues.

conference issues

A dramatic revolution is taking place in America. From a nation of young people, we are rapidly becoming a nation of older people.

Because of medical, social, and scientific advancements resulting in lower death rates and longer life spans, older Americans have become the fastest-growing segment of our population. Since 1900, the number of people over 60 has increased four times as fast as those under 60.

In the horse-and-buggy days at the turn of the century, for example, there were 4.9 million older Americans. A husband and wife could expect that one of them would be dead when their last child left the household.

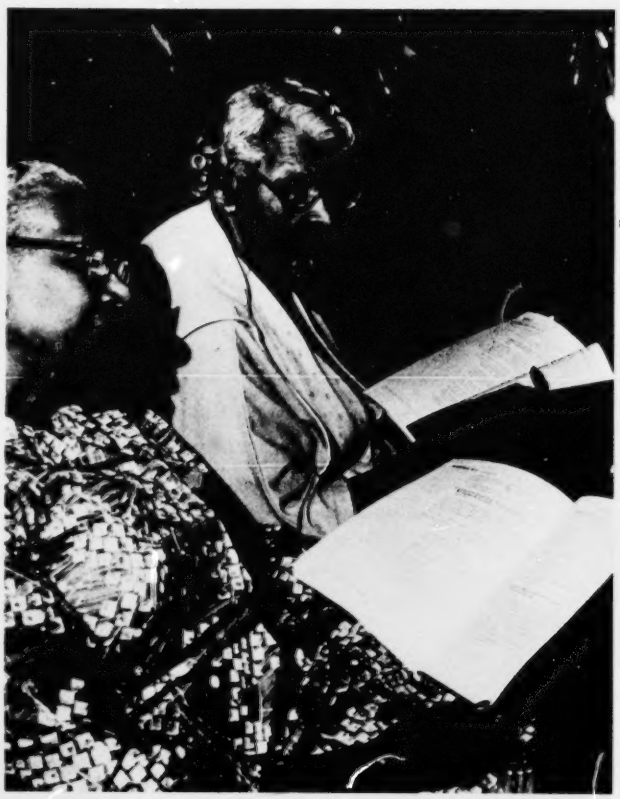
In today's "space age" society, however, there are 34 million older Americans. That same husband and wife could look forward to 25 more years of life.

As a nation we are experiencing our first full generation of older people, with few gaps in the ranks. In fact, for the first time in 1980, the number of Americans over 60 will surpass the number of children up to age 10 or youths from age 11 to 19.

This demographic revolution is expected to accelerate more rapidly in the future. As we look around us today, Americans over 60 comprise one out of every seven persons. But when today's pre-schoolers turn 60, they will represent one out of every four Americans.

How will this revolution affect our social institutions? How will it affect our families, employment opportunities, markets and other parts of our economy, our educational system, and our government programs?

How can we enhance those extra 25 years of life for older Americans? How can we tap the skills and experience of this growing segment of our population so that it can serve as a contributing and productive force within our society?

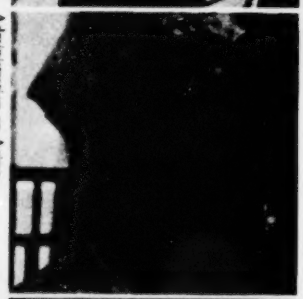


National Center on the Black Aged

These are some of the questions which lie at the heart of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

Through the many activities leading up to the national conference in 1981—community forums, state conferences, mini conferences and hearings—citizens of all ages across the nation will explore a wide variety of topics crucial to both present and future older Americans and to our society as a whole. Through these discussions, Americans will present their recommendations on how to fashion a society where getting older is not a stigma but a further opportunity and where young and old alike can achieve their full potential.

ACTION/SCP, Ohio



Administration on Aging

ACTION/SCP, New York

To serve as a general framework, the 56-member Advisory Committee appointed to help shape the conference's work has identified six broad issue areas (and some subcategories) as suggested topics for discussion. These are:

- Economic Security
  - Retirement Income
  - Employment
- Physical and Mental Health
  - Health Services
  - Health Maintenance and Promotion
  - Social and Health Aspects of Long-Term Care
- Social Well-Being
  - Family, Social Services and Other Support Systems
  - The Physical and Social Environment and Quality of Life
- Older Americans as a Growing National Resource
- Creating an Age-Integrated Society within Societal Institutions
  - *Illustrative Areas:*
  - Implications for the Economy
  - Implications for Educational Systems
  - Implications for the Church, Synagogue and Other Religious Organizations
  - Implications for the Family
  - Implications for the Media
  - Implications for Governmental Structures
- Research

Technical committees have been appointed to develop issue papers on all of these suggested topics. These papers will serve as an information source for those delegates chosen to attend the national White House Conference on Aging meeting in 1981.

ACTION/RSVP, Arizona

conference structure

A society that includes more older people affects each and every one of us . . . not just those over 55. Thus, the 1981 White House Conference on Aging is a conference for all Americans, designed to ensure the broadest participation by all segments of our population.

The conference is more than a single event—more than a one-time gathering of selected delegates in Washington, D.C. in December 1981.

It is both a series of events and a process through which citizens across the nation can develop better understanding of existing and emerging conditions and present their views on vital issues that will shape future policy for a society that has many more older people in it.

The conference's mission is to hear from people of all ages, all walks of life, all areas of the country, and all religious, ethnic and minority groups in confronting both the problems and the opportunities of longer life.

Phase I

In carrying out this mission, the conference focuses first on local- and state-sponsored activities between May 1980 and June 1981. These activities will develop an awareness of the upcoming 1981 conference and ensure widespread participation in the development of recommendations on issues. They will also provide a means for selecting delegates to the national conference. State and local activities in Phase I are described below.

Community forums: Thousands of White House Conference community forums are being held in rural areas, towns, cities and counties across the nation from May through September of 1980.

Like the New England town meetings of yesteryear, community forums bring together friends, neighbors and concerned citizens to discuss the status of older Americans in their community.

Open to everyone, community forums range in size from five to 500 people and include a mixture of age groups. They are being sponsored by a range of interested organizations, as well as Area Agencies on Aging.

Community forums set the stage for future White House Conference activities because they bring to the forefront issues of dominant concern to citizens around the country. In each state, the views and opinion generated at community forums will be forwarded to the State White House Conferences on Aging.

State conferences: State White House Conferences on Aging are being held in each of the states and U.S. Territories beginning in September 1980 and continuing until June 1981.

These conferences allow citizens, organizations and government leaders to examine the quality of life for older Americans within each state; analyze the capacity of existing programs and social institutions to serve the needs of the elderly; project challenges that may arise as the proportion of senior citizens increases; and explore ways to enhance the ability of older Americans to serve as a growing national resource.

Organized by State Coordinators appointed by each Governor, state conferences are designed to assimilate the views of citizens in order to prepare formal recommendations for the national conference in 1981.

These recommendations will be sent to the White House Conference on Aging Washington office and given to delegates for use at the national meeting in 1981.

Delegate selection: Plans call for 1,800 delegates and 1,800 official observers to attend the White House Conference on Aging (WHCOA) national meeting at the end of 1981. Delegate selection will be carefully assigned to reflect the number of elderly persons in each state, with special attention to members of minority groups and urban/rural distribution. A majority of the delegates must be over 55 and a majority must be female to reflect the nature of the aged population.

Selection of 1,000 delegates will be allocated to the states. In many cases, selection of state delegates will take place at the State White House Conferences on Aging.

The remaining delegate slots will be filled by Congressional appointments, representatives of national organizations, and other groups not otherwise provided for.

National Center on the Black Aged

Phase II

By June 1981 all of the delegates to the national conference will have been selected. Phase II activities, therefore, focus on the delegates and ensure that delegates are well prepared for informed decision-making at the national meeting, resulting in a comprehensive and coherent policy on aging.

From June through November 1981, delegates will have ample time to study the recommendations from the state conferences and mini conferences, and reports from the technical committees. In this way, delegates will be fully briefed on the issues which have evolved from Phase I activities.

In addition, delegates will conduct hearings at various sites around the country to get a first-hand view of the needs of older Americans.

Substate hearings: During July and August of 1981, individual hearings will be conducted by delegates within their own states and localities. The format, size and number of these hearings will vary, depending upon the wishes of each delegate. Most will be informal sessions where individual citizens can communicate with delegates directly. In many areas, delegates will tie into the annual public hearings sponsored by Area Agencies on Aging.

It is hoped that substate hearings will give delegates a grassroots perspective—a deeper insight into the concerns of ordinary citizens and the way in which our social institutions meet or fail to meet those concerns.

Regional hearings: Four major hearings will take place in August and September of 1981.

Peninsula Volunteers, Inc.

Convened by the White House Conference itself, these three-day events will involve all of the delegates, who will attend the regional hearing located in their geographical area of the country—east, west, midwest or south.

Each delegate will be assigned to one of the major issue areas described in the preceding chapter (economic security, physical and mental health, social well-being, older Americans as a growing national resource, creating an age-integrated society, and research).

Thus, each regional hearing will in fact be six hearings where organizations can present their official positions on various topics under the six major categories. The formal testimony received by the delegates at these hearings will be brought with them to the national conference.

Regional hearings are designed to further clarify and define recommendations in preparation for final decision-making at the national meeting.

The National Conference: The National White House Conference on Aging will take place in Washington, D.C. November 30-December 3, 1981. This is where all of the insights, opinions, recommendations, and reports culled from the preceding 19 months of activity come together.

A total of 1,800 delegates and 1,800 observers will converge on the nation's capital to meet for four days. These representatives of the American people will hammer out a comprehensive national aging policy that will be presented to the President and Congress. It is this policy that will guide our country's efforts in the years ahead to improve the quality of life for all Americans as we confront the problems and opportunities of longer life and more older people in our society.

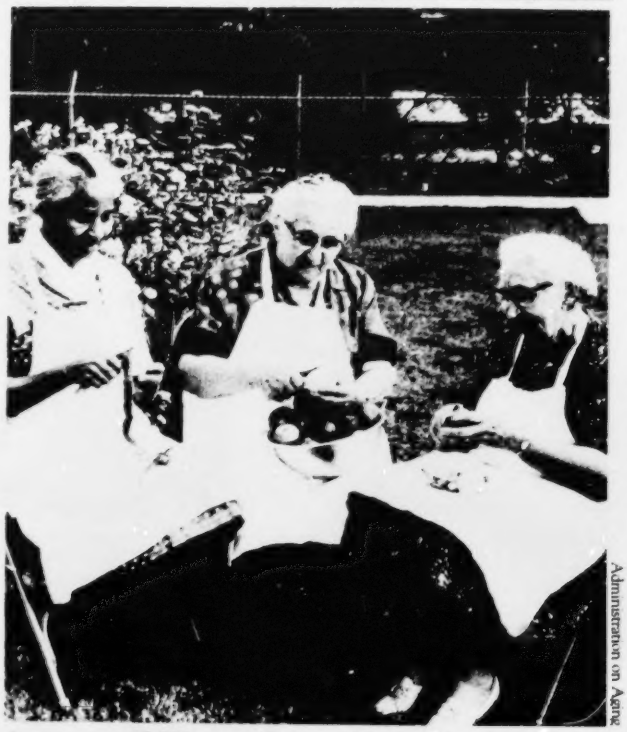
mini conferences

White House Mini Conferences on Aging are taking place September 1980 through January 1981. These meetings focus national attention on special aging issues—issues affecting particular populations or issues which would not be treated indepth through the general process described in the preceding chapter.

An example is the impact of aging upon minorities. Minority elderly may have problems or needs that differ from those of the "majority" community. This will be the first White House Conference on Aging to initiate a structured process through which to examine and heighten the visibility of such issues. Recommendations developed at mini conferences will be sent to the technical committees, to all of the delegates and finally to the national conference.

Certain organizations have been designated by the White House Conference on Aging to convene mini conferences. Below is a list of mini conferences scheduled to date. More are being planned.

- Mini Conferences on the Black Elderly, convened by the National Center on the Black Aged, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conference on the Hispanic Elderly, convened by the Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores, Los Angeles, California
- Mini Conference on the American Indian Elderly, convened by the National Indian Council on Aging, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Mini Conference on Pacific/Asian Elderly, convened by the National Pacific Asian Resource Center on Aging, Seattle, Washington
- Mini Conference on the Urban Elderly, convened by the Urban Elderly Coalition, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conferences on the Rural Elderly, convened by Green Thumb, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conference on Older Women, convened by the Western Gerontological Society, San Francisco, California, and the Older Women's League Educational Fund, Oakland, California
- Mini Conference on Spiritual Well-Being, convened by the National Interfaith Coalition on Aging, Athens, Georgia
- Mini Conference on the Corporate Sector, convened by the Executive Board, Phoenix, Arizona, and Western Gerontological Society, San Francisco, California
- Mini Conference on Transportation for the Elderly, convened by the Institute of Public Administration, Washington, D.C. and the Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida



Administration on Aging

ACTION/SCP, Iowa

- Mini Conference on Housing, convened by the National Council of Senior Citizens, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conference on Mental Health, convened by the American Psychological Association, American Psychiatric Association, the National Association of Social Workers, and the American Nurses Association, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conference on Life-Long Learning, convened by the American Association of Retired Persons, Association for Gerontology in Higher Education, Adult Education Association/USA, Washington, D.C. and Population Resource Center, New York, New York
- Mini Conference on Energy, convened by the American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conference on the Arts and Humanities, convened by the National Council on Aging Centers on Arts and Humanities, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conference on Low Vision, convened by the American Foundation for the Blind, New York City, New York
- Mini Conference on Foot Care, convened by the American Podiatry Association, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conference on Intergenerational Issues, convened by the National Council on Aging, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conference on the Voluntary Sector, convened by NVOILA, National Council on Aging, Washington, D.C.
- Mini Conference on Euro American Elderly, convened by Catholic University and the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, Washington, D.C.

conference leadership

In order to assure that the best resources are directed toward the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, thoughtful consideration has been given to its leadership.

Since an aging society affects all of us, the leadership of the conference is made up of individuals representing a broad sector of society including economists, energy experts, media personnel, religious leaders, academia, labor, industry, consumers, voluntary sector, arts and humanities, professional/scientific areas, and government. Special consideration has also been given to ensure that women and minorities are fairly represented in leadership positions.

The appointments were made by Patricia Roberts Harris, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), who directed the initial planning for the conference in cooperation with Robert Benedict, Commissioner of the Administration on Aging; Robert Butler, Director of the National Institute on Aging; and Martha Keys, now Assistant Secretary for Legislation at the U.S. Department of Education but formerly Special Assistant to Secretary Harris.

Advisory Committee: A 56-member Advisory Committee is charged with the responsibility of guiding the conference's work. These highly-talented individuals who bring with them a diversity of experience, will aid in planning, conducting, and reviewing the conference.

Sadie T. M. Alexander, an 82-year-old practicing Philadelphia attorney, has been named Chairperson of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging. Dr. Alexander, the first American Black woman to receive a Ph.D. (economics) and to earn a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania, has practiced law in Philadelphia for the past 52 years. She was the first woman to be elected president of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

Arthur S. Flemming, a long-time leader in the field of aging, has been named one of four Deputy Chairpersons for the White House Conference. The 75-year-old Dr. Flemming, who currently serves as Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, has been a former Commissioner of the Administration on Aging, a former Secretary of HEW, and also served as Chairman of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging.

University of Chicago Professor **Bernice L. Neugarten,** a Deputy Chairperson of the conference, is a well-known gerontologist and a member of the Federal Council on Aging. A professor in the Department of Behavioral Sciences, Dr. Neugarten has lectured and published extensively and has received numerous awards for her outstanding research in the field of aging.

Lupe A. Morales, advocate for the Hispanic elderly in Los Angeles, will also serve as Deputy Chairperson for the conference. Mrs. Morales, a 75-year-old activist who was born in Mexico, has been a dedicated volunteer for many organizations including the Los Angeles Foster Grandparent Program Advisory Committee, the Task Force for the Elderly Victimization Prevention and Assistance Program, and the Congress of California Seniors.

Ellen Winston, a Deputy Chairperson for the conference, is a former Commissioner of Welfare in HEW. The 72-year-old native of Raleigh, North Carolina, also spent 18 years as North Carolina Commissioner of Public Welfare. A pioneer in the home care field, Dr. Winston is founder and chairperson of the Raleigh Home Health Agency.

Assisting the chairpersons will be the following Advisory Committee members:

Robert M. Ball, former U.S. Commissioner of Social Security; Alexandria, Virginia.

Morrison H. Beach, J.D., Chairman of the Board and chief executive of Travelers Corporation; Hartford, Connecticut.

Mother Bernadette, administrator of Homes for the Aged and Infirm for the Congregation of the Carmelite Sisters for the Aged and Infirm; past president of the National Council on Aging.

Virginia Boyack, Ph.D., social gerontologist, Vice President Life Planning and Education Development, California Savings and Loan; Valencia, California.

Cyril Brickfield, LL.B., Executive Director of the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association for Retired Persons; Washington, D.C.

Anna Brown, Executive Director of the Cleveland Mayor's Commission on Aging; Cleveland, Ohio.

Bertha Brown, community activist and former Executive Director of Our Neighbor Civic Association; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Cyril Carpenter, President of the Minnesota Farmers Union; Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Margaret Clark, Ph.D., author of *Culture and Aging* and Professor of Anthropology; Kentfield, California.

Jacob Clayman, J.D., President of the National Council of Senior Citizens; Bethesda, Maryland.

Homer Cunningham, President and Chairman of the Board of Progressive Medical Group, regional Vice President of the American Health Care Association; Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Bina Davis, Director, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Harrison and Daviess Counties; Bethany, Missouri.

Michael De Bakey, M.D., recipient of the President's Medal of Freedom With Distinction, President of the Baylor College of Medicine and expert in cardiovascular diseases; Houston, Texas.

Monsignor Charles Fahey, M.S.W., Member of the Federal Council on Aging, former President of the American Association of Homes for the Aged; Bronx, New York.

David Gee, M.H.A., President of the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis; St. Louis, Missouri.

William Gee, D.D.S., dentist and President of the Board of Directors of the On Lok Senior Health Services; San Francisco, California.

Georgia Neese Clark Gray, former United States Treasurer; Topeka, Kansas.

Alvina Graybear, Secretary of the Standing Rock Tribal Council; Fort Yates, North Dakota.

Nancy Hanks, member of the Board of Directors of Continental Oil and a trustee of Duke University; Washington, D.C.

Helen Hayes, "First Lady" of the American Theatre; Nyack, New York.

Aaron Henry, Ph.D., Chairman, National Caucus on the Black Aged, member of the Mississippi State Legislature; Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Harry Holland, former district Social Security Administrator; Phoenix, Arizona.

Marshall Holleb, J.D., Chairman of the Illinois State Council on the Aging; Chicago, Illinois.

Margaret Jacks, former director of the Florida Bureau on Aging; Tallahassee, Florida.

William Kieschnick, Vice Chairman of the Board of Atlantic Richfield Company; Los Angeles, California.

Maggie Kuhn, founder of the Gray Panthers; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

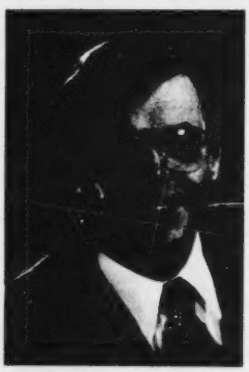
Fermin Lemes, attorney and real estate agent; Miami, Florida.

Inabel Lindsay, D.S.W., retired Professor of Gerontology and social worker; Washington, D.C.
Helena Lopata, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, expert on widowhood; Evanston, Illinois.
Olga Madar, first female Vice President of the United Auto Workers Union, retired; Detroit, Michigan.
Florence Mahoney, advocate for the creation of the National Institute on Aging; Washington, D.C.
Ernesto Martinez, former government consultant to Puerto Rico and social service agency director; New York, New York.
Benjamin Mays, Ph.D., President Emeritus of Morehouse College and President of the Atlanta Board of Education; Atlanta, Georgia.
Margaret Ohlson, Ph.D., expert in nutrition; Seattle, Washington.
Masako Osako, Ph.D., sociologist and expert on elderly Japanese-Americans; Chicago, Illinois.
Esther Peterson, President Carter's advisor on consumer affairs; Washington, D.C.
Eric Pfeiffer, M.D., author of *Behavior and Adaptation in Late Life* and Professor of Psychiatry; Tampa, Florida.
Gloria Saca, director of the Lower Rio Grande Valley Area Agency on Aging; Edinburg, Texas.
Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Social Security Department; Falls Church, Virginia.
James Sykes, Vice President, National Council on Aging and Vice Chairman, Federal Council on Aging; Madison, Wisconsin.
Herbert Shore, Ed.D., author and executive of the Dallas Home for the Jewish Aged; Dallas, Texas.
Virginia Stone, Ph.D., professor emeritus, Duke University, gerontology consultant; Durham, North Carolina.
Anthony Thomopoulos, President of ABC Entertainment; Chappaqua, New York.
Annie Dodge Wauneka, first Navajo woman elected to the Navajo Tribal Council, served U.S. Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Indian Health; Klagetoh, Arizona.
Robert Weaver, Ph.D., distinguished professor emeritus of Urban Affairs and former secretary of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; New York, New York.
Cynthia Wedel, Ph.D., deputy national volunteer consultant, Blood Services of the American Red Cross; Alexandria, Virginia.
Sara-Alyce Wright, Executive Director of the U.S. Young Women's Christian Association; New York, New York.
Coleman Young, mayor of Detroit; Detroit, Michigan.

Three International Ad Hoc Members:
Henning Friis, World Health Organization, Chairman WHO Preparatory Conference for the 1982 U.N. World Assembly; Copenhagen, Denmark.
William Kerrigan, LL.B., General Secretary of the International Federation on Aging; Bethesda, Maryland.
Tarek Shuman, United Nations Representative, Chief Advisor for the World Assembly on the Elderly; Vienna, Austria.

Technical committees: Experts have been appointed by Secretary Harris to technical committees which will help develop the issues for the conference delegates and produce a series of scientific and technical papers to serve as background material for the delegates.

This group, which includes some members of the Advisory Committee, brings professional experience in fields relating to aging, including: gerontology, employment, economics, law, medicine, long-term care, minority affairs, private industry, labor, education and [illegible]n.



A list of technic[illegible]mmittee members is available at the WHCOA Washington office.

WHCOA staff: A WHCOA office in Washington, D.C. provides the general staff work for the Conference. The office is headed by Executive Director **Jerome R. Waldie,** a 55-year-old California attorney who is a former member of the California Assembly (1959-1966) where he served as majority leader, a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1966-1974) where he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and former Chairperson of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

The WHCOA Washington office assists the Advisory Committee and technical committees, plans the logistics for the conference development, publicizes WHCOA activities and issues, and generally coordinates the many complex elements of the conference structure.

The WHCOA Washington office is located at Room 4059, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

17

state coordinators

In each state, the Governor has appointed at least one individual to serve as the White House Conference on Aging State Coordinator. These coordinators are responsible for organizing State White House Conferences on Aging, as well as serving as liaisons between the WHCOA Washington staff and the Governors. Below is a list of State Coordinators:

Peninsula Volunteers, Inc., Menlo Park, California

Alabama
Mr. William F. Elliott
Deputy Director
Alabama Commission on Aging
Executive Park
2853 Fairlane Drive
Building G, Suite 63
Montgomery, Alabama 36116
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Alaska
No appointee at this time

American Samoa
Mr. Tali Maae, Director
Territorial Administration on Aging
Government of American Samoa
Office of the Governor
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799
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(684) 633-4116

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Governor's Advisory Council on Aging
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7th and Main Street, Suite 1031
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Guam
Judge Joaquin V. E. Manibusan
Department of Public Health and Social Services
Division of Senior Citizens
Government of Guam
734-4361

Hawaii
Mrs. Shimeji Kanazawa
Executive Office of Aging
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and
Lt. Governor Roberto Mondragon
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Santa Fe, New Mexico 87110
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ACTION/RGP, Michigan